LACIE ADP/PI JOINT CASE STUDY

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this Joint Case Study is to train Automatic Data Processing (ADP) analysts to process ERTS imagery of 5 x 6 rm sample segments using training fields provided by photo interpreters and to estimate wheat acreage in the segment. This exercise will also serve to evaluate and test current IACIE ADP procedures. It is expected that a number of improvements to these procedures will be identified during this analysis.

2.0 Organizations

The ADP students will be organized into teams consisting of three or perhaps four ADP analysts. Associated with each ADP team will be one or two PI students. The PI students will provide the ADP teams with necessary training field information to allow the ADP teams to analyze the study site. The ADP teams will work as a group in analyzing the test site.

3.0 Description of Analysis

Each ADP team will temporally analyze four passes of the registered ERTS imagery from a 5 x 6 nm area in Delisle, Canada. The passes analyzed will be imagery taken during the pre-emergence phase, the green phase, the mature phase, and the post harvest phase. To allow an assessment of the analysis results, a 2 x 10 mile ground truth area lying across the 5 x 6 nm study site will also be classified, and wheat acreage estimated. Ground truth information will not be available until the analysis is complete. One analysis will be performed on each of the four phases. Each ADP team will receive training field information and appropriate ERTS imagery data, one phase at a time in the normal sequence and will complete the required analysis before proceeding to the next phase. Each ADP team will be provided with twenty hours of ERTPS console time (five-four hour sessions) to complete the analysis of the data.

The following is a summary of the analysis to be performed on each phase:

o Pre-emergence phase - The photo interpreters will provide training fields for wheat and non-wheat and delineate non-crop areas (designated other fields) for exclusion from the analysis results. Each ADP team will analyze the pre-emergence ERTS data on the ERIPS system and estimate the number of acres of wheat in the study area and the ground truth area.

(NASA-CR-140344) LACIE ADP/PI JOINT CASE STUDY: ADP ANALYSIS GUIDELINES (Lockheed Electronics Co.) 42 p HC \$3.75 CSCL 05B

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- o Green phase The photo interpreter will provide refined training fields for wheat and non-wheat. Each ADP team will analyze the EFTS data and estimate the number of acres of wheat in the study area and the ground truth area.
- o Mature phase The photo interpreters will provide refined training fields for wheat and non-wheat. Each ADP team will analyze the data and estimate the number of acres of wheat and non-wheat in the study area and the ground truth area.
- o Post-harvest phase The photo interpreters will provide training fields for harvested wheat, non-harvested wheat, and non-wheat. Each ADP team will analyze the data and estimate the number of acres of harvested wheat and nonharvested wheat in the study site and the ground truth area.

The photo interpreters will provide each ADP team with the following information at each phase to use in performing their analysis:

- o One copy of a polarcid photograph of the study site (taken of the color IR image) with training fields outlined and field numbers shown.
- o A transmittal sheet identifying training fields in terms of their field number, present crop class, field type, crop status, and field coordinates. This information will be in a coded form.
- o A Temporal Crop Interpretation sheet providing a temporal history for each field. For each field, the class of the crop and the status of the crop in the field will be noted for current and previous passes.

At each of the four crop phases, each ADP team will take the field definitions provided by the photo interpreters and perform an initial evaluation (i.e., do field boundaries lie inside the training fields?). If no problems with the training fields are noted, the study site (ground truth area) will be analyzed using the procedure shown in the flow diagrams of Attachment 1.

4.0 Data

Four ERTS passes are available for Delisle, Canada, which fall within the four-crop phase windows. Dates for the passes and some general comments are as follows:

o Pre-emergence - A June 8, 1973, pass (ERTS pass number 1320) will be analyzed. This will be channels 5 through 8 on the registered image tape. Site is cloud free.

- o Green phase An August 1, 1973, pass (ERTS pass number 1374) will be analyzed. This will be channels 1 through 4 on the registered image tape. Site is cloud free.
- o Mature phase An August 19, 1973, pass (ERTS pass number 1392) will be analyzed. This will be channels 13 through 16 on the registered image tape. The site is cloud free.
- o Post-harvest phase A September 7, 1973, pass (ERTS pass number 1411) will be analyzed. This will be channels 9 through 12 on the registered image tape. The site is cloud free.

The quality of the data is generally good. Two or three channels have a few striped lines. This should not significantly affect acreage estimates, but could cause problems if a stripe lies across a training field. The passes are registered with an accuracy of approximately 2 or 3 pixels or less. This may cause problems with training fields if the training field verticies lie near the field boundaries. It may also cause some pixels which lie near field boundaries to be misclassified or thresholded.

5.0 Results Expected from Each LEC/ADP Student

Each LFC student will be expected to document the results of the analysis. The report prepared by each student will serve two purposes. First, it will be used by LFC management in evaluating the progress of the student. Second, the reports will be used by senior analysts to evaluate the LACIE ADP procedures, and improve them.

Each LEC student will be expected to make recommendations in the report.

Sections III, IV, V, and VI should be individual work. The report will have the following outline:

I Introduction

Discuss the objectives of the report and the case study. Describe the content of the report that follows.

II Description of Delisle, Canada, Area and the Data

Describe the Delisle, Canada, area. Present a map, describe the soil, vegetation, climate, crop calendar, etc. (see Attachment 2). Describe the ERTS data used. Do not spend too much time in documenting this type information.

III Analysis Approach

Describe the analysis procedure you used on each phase. Show a flow diagram indicating steps in the analysis. Discuss what you hoped to accomplish at each step (if it is not obvious).

IV Results of Analysis

Discuss the results you obtained at each step of the analysis. Include filled out "Data Analysis Summary" sheets (see Attachment 3) for each of the four phases. An example of a completed "Data Analysis Summary" sheet is shown in Attachment 4. Show classification character maps of 5 x 6 nm study site and the 2 x 10 mile ground truth area. Discuss problems encountered in the analysis and their solutions.

V Summary of Results and Conclusions

Summarize results from the analysis and discuss your interpretation and conclusions.

VI Recommendations

Make recommendations for improvements in the LACIE ADP procedure.

The reports should be addressed to C. E. Clouse.

FLOW CHARTS FOR PROCESSING DELISLE, CANADA, DATA

The procedure shown in the flow charts that follow consist of the following basic steps:

(a) Pre-emergence phase

1. Load June 8, 1974, ERTS data (ch. 5-8).

Display image of Delisle area.

- 3. Enter field verticies for the 5 x 6 nm Delisle study area.
- 4. Enter field verticies for the 2 x 6 mile Delisle ground truth area.
- 5. Enter verticies for PI defined training fields and designated other areas.
- 6. Randomly select thirty test fields within the 2 x 10 mile Delisle ground truth. (The class identify of these fields will be provided at the end of the joint case study at which time the student will be able to evaluate his classification performed against ground truth.)
- 7. Compute statistics for the training classes.
- 8. Cluster the wheat fields and obtain statistics for the wheat subclasses.
- 9. Cluster the non-wheat fields and obtain statistics for the non-wheat subclasses.
- 10. Classify the 5×6 rm study area, the 2×10 mile ground truth area, all training and test fields, and all designated other areas.
- 11. Obtain a classification summary and a microfiche classification character map.
- 12. Save fields and statistics.
- (b) Green phase Processing of the green phase consists of approximately the same steps as outlined for the pre-emergence phase. Differences are the following:
 - 1. Load June 8, (Channels 5-8) and August 1 (channels 1-4) ERTS data.

2. Update training fields as required by PI.

- 3. Check test fields to make certain that field boundaries have not changed since the June 8 pass.
- 4. Classify area using the June 8 and the August 1 ERTS data.
- (c) Mature phase The mature phase processing is essentially a repeat of the green phase processing. The only difference being that three passes of data are now being used, i.e., the June 8 pass (ch. 5-8), the August 1 pass (ch. 1-4), and the August 19 pass (ch. 13-16).
- (d) Post harvest phase Processing of the post harvest phase is again a repeat of the processing for the previous phases with two important differences.

- 1. All processing is accomplished using all four ERTS passes (ch. 1-16).
- 2. The PI's provide training fields for wheat which have been broken into two groups harvested wheat training fields, and non-harvested wheat training fields.
- 3. Compute class statistics for harvested wheat, non-harvested wheat, and non-wheat.
- 4. Cluster and obtain statistics for three classes harvested wheat, non-harvested wheat, and non-wheat.
- 5. The Delisle area will then be classified into these three classes.

Each ADP team will have five four-hour sessions on an ERIPS console to process all four phases. A team should expect to complete the processing for the first crop phase by the end of the second session on the ERIPS console and a crop phase each session thereafter.

The flow charts that follow sketch the processing steps for each crop phase and give important parameters.

FLOW CHART FOR PRE-EMERGENCE PHASE

Sign on and go to <u>LOAD</u>. Load ERTS data for pre-emergence phase - June 8 data, tape no. <u>5410</u>. Load all channels, all of the image.

Go to <u>IMAGE DISPLAY</u> and display Delisle image. Use magnifications = 2, initial line = 65, initial pixel = 118.

Go to FIELD SELECTION and enter verticies for the 5 \times 6 nm Delisle study site and the 2 \times 10 mile ground truth area. Designate both as TEST fields.

	Vertice	<u>lst</u>	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
5 x 6 nm	line	116	116	233	233	116
study site	pixel	140	340	340	140	140
2 x 10 mile	line	230	189	141	188	230
ground truth	pixel	143	128	399	415	143

Enter verticies for PI defined training fields* and "Designated Other"** fields. Enter the "Designated Other" fields as TEST fields.

^{*}Suggestion - Use only one or two symbols for field names. The field overlay capability in IMD will not label fields on the image screen with long names.

^{**}Designated Other areas are fields that the PI has determined not to be wheat (forest areas, swamp land, etc.). These are areas to be excluded from analysis.

Using the cursor*** outline 30 randomly selected test fields in the 2×10 mile ground truth area.

Generate a FIELD DEFINITION report and obtain a hard copy.

Go to STATISTICS and compute statistics for all training fields and training classes. Generate a statistics summary report and hard copy. Go to CLUSTERING. Using all channels, cluster all wheat classes. On Menu 1802, set; maximum number clusters = 10, strip generation parameters = 5, percent = .8, sep = 1, STIMAX = 3.5, DIMIN = 3.5, NMIN = 30, TIMAX = 5, split/combine sequence = SC. Check the boxes entitled ITERATIVE, STATISTICS, and CLASS STATISTICS VECTORS from the second column. On Menu 1804 check the boxes corresponding to the wheat class names.

After clustering is completed, on Menu 1803, obtain a DETAILED REPORT and a DISTANCE TABLE report.

On Menu 1803, enter names for wheat clusters and check END RUN, STORING STATISTICS.

In clustering, return to Menu 1801 and enter names of all non-wheat classes. On Menu 1802 set; maximum number clusters = 20, strip generation parameter = 5, percent = .8, sep = 1, SIDMAX = 3.5, DIMIN = 3.5, NMIN = 30, ITMAX = 8, split/combine sequence = SC. Check the boxes entitled ITERATIVE, STATISTICS, and CLASS STATISTICS VECTORS from the second column. On Menu 1804 check the boxes corresponding to the non-wheat classes.

^{***}Suggestion - Keep field outlines at least two pixels inside the field boundaries. This will ensure that test field outlines will not lap over into adjacent fields on later passes due to mis-registration error.

After clustering is complete, on Menu 1803, obtain a DETAILED REPORT and DISTANCE TABLE report.

On Menu 1803 enter names for the non-wheat clusters and check END RUN, STORING STATISTICS.

Go to CLASSIFICATION and classify all training fields, test fields, designated other fields, the 5 x 6 nm study area, and the 2 x 10 mile ground truth area. Classify using the wheat subclasses and non-wheat subclasses obtained in clustering. Use all channels.

After classification is complete, obtain a classification summary report using 0threshold.

Generate a classification character map (on microfiche) using a 0t threshold.

Generate two check point/restart tapes - save field definitions on first. On second save fields and statistics.

FLOW CHART FOR GREEN PHASE PROCESSING

Load green phase data - August 1 pass (ch. 1-4) and June 8 pass (ch. 5-8). Load all channels, and all the image.
Load fields from check point/restart tape generated at end of pre-emergence phase processing.
Update training fields as required by the PI. Check test fields and make certain that field outlines still lie inside the field boundaries.
Generate a new field definition report if required.
Compute statistics for training fields and classes. Generate a statistics report.
Cluster the <u>wheat</u> classes. Repeat procedure used on the pre-emergence phase (using 8 channels of data).
Cluster non-wheat classes. Repeat procedure used on pre-emergence phase (using all 8 channels.)
Repeat classification procedure used on pre-emergence phase (using 8 channels). Generate classification summary report and a character classification map using 0% threshold on both.
Generate two check point restart tapes again - save fields on 1st and fields and statistics on the 2nd.

FLOW CHART FOR THE MATURE PHASE PROCESSING

Load mature phase data - August 1 pass (ch. 1-4), June 8 pass (ch. 5-8) and the August 19 pass (ch. 13-16). Load all channels, all of the image.
Load fields from check point/restart tape generated at conclusion of green phase processing.
Update training and test fields as required.
Generate a new field definition report if required.
Compute statistics for training fields and training classes. Generate a statistics report.
•
Cluster wheat classes. Repeat procedure used on pre-emergence phase (except that clustering will be done using 12 channels of data).
Cluster non-wheat classes. Repeat procedure used on pre-emergence phase for non-wheat (using 12 channels of data).
Repeat classification procedure used on pre-emergence phase (using 12 channels. Generate a classification summary report and a character classification map using 0% thresholds on both.
Generate two check point/restart tapes - save field definitions on 1st. On 2nd save fields and statistics.

FLOW CHART FOR THE POST-HARVEST PHASE

Load Post-Harvest Phase data - August 1 pass (ch. 1-4), June 8 pass (5-8), September 7 pass (ch. 9-12), and the August 19 pass (ch. 13-16). Load all channels and all of the image. Load fields from check point/restart tape generated at the conclusion of the green phase processing. Update training fields and test fields as required. Generate a new field definition report if required. Compute statistics for training fields and classes. Generate a statistics report. Cluster harvested wheat classes. Repeat procedure used on pre-emergence phase for wheat (using 16 channels of data). Cluster non-harvested wheat classes. Repeat procedure used on pre-emergence phase for wheat (using 16 channels). Cluster non-wheat classes. Repeat procedure used on pre-emergence phase for non-wheat (using 16 channels).

Repeat classification procedure used on pre-emergence phase (using 16 channels and classifying data into harvested wheat, non-harvested wheat, and non-wheat.) Generate a classification summary report and a character classification map using 0% threshold on both.

Generate a check point/restart tape - save fields and statistics.

II/ADP JOINT CASE STUDY

DELISLÉ

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

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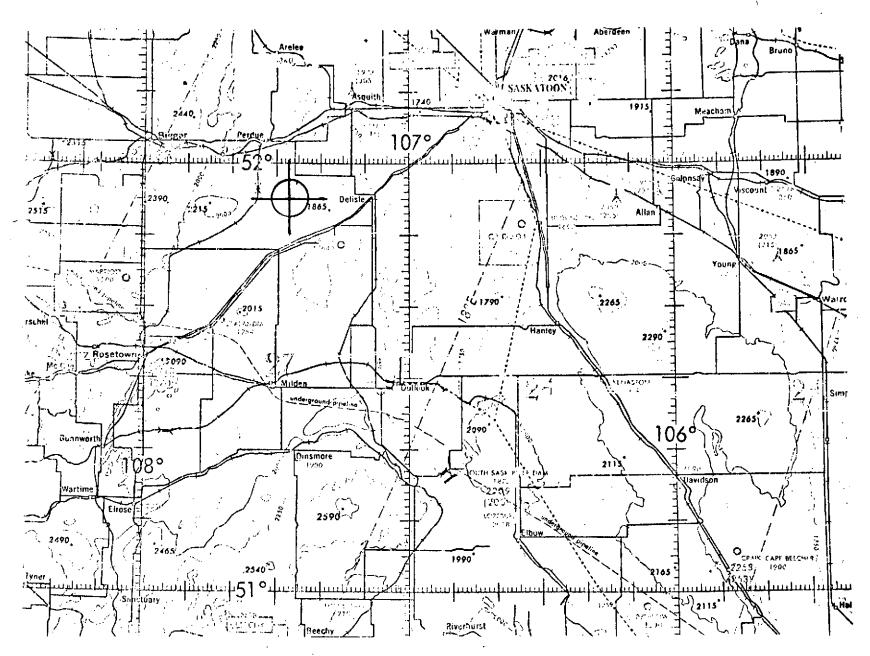


Figure 1.1 - LOCATION MAP: DELISLE, SASKATCHEWAN

1.1 Physical

1.1.1 General

Delisle is located approximately 60 miles north of Swift Current and 30 miles Southwest of Saskatoon at an elevation of about 1800 feet. Topography can best be classed as flat to slightly rolling with moderate to little local relief. Higher elevations are generally to the west of the site, Though some isolated high ground is scattered throughout the area. These isolated areas of high ground are in all probability a result of glaciation which the area received during the Pleistocene. Local drainage is northward to the North Saskatchewan River.

1.1.2 Soils

Soils belong to the Chernozem group which develop under tall and mixed grasses in temporate to cool, sub-humid climate. Appearance of the soil landscape is characterized by the dark greyish-brown color in cultivated fields, spotted with light grey lime patches and dark grey soldmetzic soils. Soil texture is medium to heavy with most surface soils being silty loam or sandy clay loam. Drainage is adequate except in local flat or depression areas. The local name applied to soil in the study area is Elstow.

1.1.3 Climate

The site is located in a transition zone between a steppe climate and a continental sub-artic climate according to the Koppen-Geiger system of climate classification. Overall, the area is characterized by great extremes in temperature between summer and winter seasons and by comparatively low annual precipitation. Summer temperatures above 37.8°C (100°F) and winter temperatures below -45.5°C (-50F) have been recorded. In all seasons, frequent wide variations in temperature occur, both between day and night and from day to day. Precipitation averages between 12 to 20 inches annually. Wide variation in the amount of precipitation occurs from year to year, with extremes of from 7 to over 25 inches having been recorded at one station. During winter, most precipitation is in the form of snow, and the ground remains frozen for a period of four to five months or longer. Approximately one-half of the total u precipitation falls between June and August. The growing season is short, warm to hot, with bright sunny weather.

Definitive information on first and last dates of killing frost, average maximum and minimum temperatures, etc., are lacking since meteorological data for Saskatchewan are incomplete and include comparatively few long-time records.

The following information for Delisle can only be considered as very approximate. Precipitation averages 14.3 inches annually with 9.0 inches of the total falling between May

and September. On the average, one hundred (100) days are completely frostfree.

Study Aids: ACIC. ONC E16

Hixon, S. B., Wheat in Canada. 1974.

Mitchell, J., Soil Survey of Southern Saskatchewan. 1944.

Strahler, A. N., Physical Geography. 1969.

1.2 Agriculture

1.2.1 Field Size

Fields are rectangular in shape and are generally oriented in a north-south direction. Size will vary according to the desires of the individual owner. Generally, fields are 264 feet wide, and extend for a quarter or half section or longer.

.1.2.2 Agricultural Practices

Practices involve surface tillage and minimum tillage rather than plowing. Spring tillage is most effective because stubble generally retains winter snows. Wind shelters and strip cropping also increase the snow retention.

Strip cropping of aquarter section (160 acres) is practiced extensively with wheat and summer fallow as a safeguard against wind erosion. The strips are commonly 264 feet (80.5 meters) wide making 10 strips per quarter section with each strip commonly extending for a half (or quarter) mile in length; 5 "dark" and 5 "light" strips are not unusual for quarter sections which have no prominant streams or other disruptive features. Other strips can be 2 to 4 times as wide, but still tend toward a half mile (or integer of a half mile) in length. Irrigation is not extensive within the area under study, being applied principally to vegetables and row crops at the present. Spring wheat, as far as is known at the present, is not irrigated; however, the possibility cannot be disregarded.

1.2.3 Crops

Within the study area, a variety of crops are grown. These include, besides wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, alfalfa broome, flax, rape, rye and various grasses. In addition, some fields are in fallow or pasture each year.

Study Aids: Hixon, S. B., Wheat in Canada. 1974.
Huttonson, M. Y., Wheat-Climate Relationships and
the Use of Phenology in Ascertaining the Thermal
and Photo-Thermal Requirements of Wheat. 1955.
Mitchell, J., Soils Survey of Saskatchewan, 1972. 1972.

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Ref: 642-1405 Job Order 77-795 NAS 9-12200

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September 1974

DATA ANALYSIS SUMMARY

•	Α.	SAMPLE SEGMENT LOCATION	•
COUNTRY		POLITICAL SUBDIVI	ISION
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REFERENCE LANDMARKS			
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	C.	HISTORICAL DATA	
COLLECTION DATE		TYPES OF CLASSES	
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WHEAT ACREAGE		OTHER ACREAGES -	
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DATA ANALYSIS SUMMARY (Page 1 of 10)

D. METEOROLOGICAL DATA

CROP CALENDAR		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
OTHER MET INFO			
	E. EXPERIMENT DESCRIPTION		
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- DISTANCE BETWEEN TRNG DATA # OF SAMPLES/CLASS IN TRNG	ξ REC SEG DATA		
DAT	A ANALYSIS SUMMARY (Page 2 of 10)		

F. CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY

•	FEATURE SELECTION SUMMARY	
	FEATURE SELECTION MODE	
	CHANNELS AVAILABLE	
	CHANNELS SELECTED	
	CHANNEL CORRESPONDENCE:	
	REC SEG CHANNELS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 TRNG SEG CHANNELS	
	SEP TABLE:	
	INTERCLASS SEP (FOR FINAL (SELECTED CHS.) (FOR WITHOUT REPL CHSLINEAR COM. CASE ONLY	•
	DATA ANALYSIS SUMMARY (Page 3 of 10)	

	F. CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY (Cont'd)	•
1.	1. FEATURE SELECTION SUMMARY (Cont'd)	•
	SEP TABLE (Cont'd):	
	INTRACLASS SEP (FOR FINAL SELECTED CHS.)	
	FOR WITHOUT REPL. CHSLINEAR COM. CASE ONLY	
	TOTAL SEP WITH ALL CHS.	
	TOTAL SEP WITH FINAL SELECTED CHS % OF ABOVE	
	TOTAL SEP WITH WITHOUT REPL. CHS % OF ABOVE	
2.	CLUSTERING SUMMARY	
	COLOR CLUSTER MAPS GENERATED ()	
	PARAMETERS CHANGED FROM ADP PROCEDURE	
	DETAILED CLUSTERING REPORT ()	·.
	INTERCLUSTER DISTANCE TABLE ()	

3.	STATISTI	CS SUMMARY				•		
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6. UNCORRECTED PIXEL PERCENTAGES SUMMARY

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6. UNCORRECTED PIXEL PERCENTAGES SUMMARY (Cont'd)

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IOTHER 4'				
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IOTHER 6	0	06 .	•	
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	TIATUA ASIATA	ICTO CINDIANA A	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	064
4	DATA ANAL	SIS SUMMARY (Page 7 of 10)	•

7. CONFUSION MATRIX SUMMARY

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F.	CLASSIFICATION	SUMMARY	(Contid)
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8.	EVALUATION	ON SUMMARY

ACQ DATE/PHAS	SE DAY	PROCESSED/MOD	E RUN #	ASSOC	TRNG	SEG #	ACQ DATES
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			•	1			
<u> </u>	<u> 10</u>	% T	% U	₹DO -		\$DU	

EVALUATION	•	

REASONS:

G. MENSURATION SUMMARY

	ESTIMATED WHEAT ACREAGE (%)	HISTORICAL WHEAT ACREAGE (%)	GROUND TRUTH WHEAT ACREAGE (%)	ABSOLUTE BIAS w.r.t. HISTORICAL WHEAT ACREAGE	BIAS w.r.t GROUND TRUTH	ABSOLUTE BIAS w.r.t. GROUND TRUTH WHEAT ACREAGE
RUN #	Market 1					
RUN #						
RUN #		· ·				

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TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

DATA ANALYSIS SUMMARY

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September 1974

DATA ANALYSIS SUMMARY

	A. SAMPLE SEGMENT LOCATION
COUNTRY Canada	POLITICAL SUBDIVISION <u>Saskatchewan</u>
STRATUM I.D.	CENTER COORDINATES
REFERENCE LANDMARKS	
REC. SEG. #	B. DATA DESCRIPTION SIZE 5x6 n. wi. # OF PASSES 4

BIOLOGICAL PHASES AND DATES OF PASSES:	PHASE Pre-emergence DATES June 8'73
· ·	PHASE Green DATES Aug. 1,73
	PHASE Mature DATES Aug 19, 73
-	PHASE Post-harvest DATES Sept 7'73
REG. DATE UNK	TAPE # REG. REF. BASE
DATA QUALITY all	asses cloud free. some dolo mis-registration
(2013	ivels on pasa xxx). Some dato diopout in pasa xxx
	C. HISTORICAL DATA
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WHEAT ACREAGE XXX ow	2 X 10 mi test OTHER ACREAGES
	DATA ANALYSIS SUMMARY (Page 1 of 10)

D. METEOROLOGICAL DATA	
CROP CALENDAR Use Swift Euroent crop calen	des which is
biologically on week later tha	
OTHER MET INFO	
E. EXPERIMENT DESCRIPTION	
PROC FACILITIES ERIPS PROC DATE XXX	I/O TIME
STARTING TIME XXX ENDING TIME XXX	CPU TIME
SOURCE OF TRAINING DATA: TRAINING SEG () TRAINING SEG # TRAINING FLDS (~) TRNG FLD DEFS GENERATED () EXTERNAL STAT () SOURCE OF STAT	DATE(S) OF ACQ. BIO PHASE 24-4-VDATE < 7/2
PREPROCESSING INFORMATION: FEATURE SELECTION () CLUSTERING () SUN ANGLE CORRECTION () MEAN LEVEL ADJUST MODE OF PROCESSING Semi-automatic Type of Classif	CLUSTER CHAINING ()
DEFAULT A PRIORI PROB USED ()	
SIGNATURE EXTENSION (): LOCATION OF TRNG DATA	
BIO PHASE OF TRNG DATA: PHASE DATES; PHASE	EDATES
PHASE - DATES ; PHAS DISTANCE BETWEEN TRNG DATA & REC SEG	E DATES
# OF SAMPLES/CLASS IN TRNG DATA	
DATA ANALYSIS SUMMARY (Page 2 of 10)	

F. CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY

l.	FEATURE SELECTION MODE No feature selection-used all channels.							
	CHANNELS AVAILABLE							
	CHANNELS SELECTED							
	CHANNEL CORRESPONDENCE:							
	REC SEG CHANNELS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 TRNG SEG CHANNELS							
•	SEP TABLE:	,						
	INTERCLASS SEP (FOR FINAL) (SELECTED CHS.)	_						
		-						
•		- ;; -						
	(FOR WITHOUT REPL) CHSLINEAR COM.	-						
	CASE ONLY /	-						
14		_						
, se		<i>-</i>						

	•	₽.	CLASSIFIC	ATTON SUMMAN	<u>(1</u> (Cont. a	,			
1.	FEATURE SELECTION SUMMARY	(Cont'd)							
	SEP TABLE (Cont'd):		•		•				
	INTRACLASS SEP (FOR FINAL (SELECTED CHS.)							. ,	·
	FOR WITHOUT REPL. CHSLINEAR COM. CASE ONLY			l	<u> </u>				
	TOTAL SEP WITH ALL CHS	s		,	•				
	TOTAL SEP WITH FINAL S	SELECTED	CHS.			% OF	ABOVE		
	TOTAL SEP WITH WITHOUT	Γ REPL. C	нs			% OF	ABOVE	٠,	•
2.	CLUSTERING SUMMARY							٠,	
	COLOR CLUSTER MAPS GENERAL	red (-	-) [*]	•					
	PARAMETERS CHANGED FROM AI	PROCED	URE	None	···				,
	DETAILED CLUSTERING REPORT	r (~) .	•	,		.•		
	INTERCLUSTER DISTANCE TABL	LE (L)	•					

STATISTICS SUMM.	ARY
------------------------------------	-----

CLASS Wheat Non-wheat	STAT. MODE Cluster Cluster	MOD. STAT. No correction No correction	SUBCLASS (U) N)		N4_	
	<u> </u>					
				 .	 	· ·
·····					 	-
					 	

- 4. ERIPS CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY GENERATED ()
- 5. CHARACTER MAP AND FIELD VERIFICATION OVERLAY FOR THIS SEGMENT GENERATED (-)

UNCORRECTED PIXEL PERCENTAGES SUMMARY

				DESIRED		
WHEAT <u>XXX</u> q	I _w X_X	W1 <u>XXX</u>	0%	0%	W11XXX W13XXX W15 W17	W12 X X X W14 W16 W18 W110 W110
·.		W2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	`	N21	W22 W24
UNIDENTIFIABLE		W3		{	V31	W32

(117×200) - # of vivels in class DO fields

DATA ANALYSIS SUMMARY (Page 6 of 10)

* Designated unidentifiable fields - those are

6. UNCORRECTED PIXEL PERCENTAGES SUMMARY (Cont'd)

٠	SPECIES (%)	SPECIES A-PRIORI PROB.	CLASS (%)	% THRESH ACTUAL	OLDED DESIRED	SUBCLASS (%)
ı,•	OTHER Xxx OR IOTHER 1	q_0 OR q_{01} $\times \times \times$	01 <u>x x x</u>	0%	<u>0%</u> 011 013	XXX 012 XXX XXX 014 XXX
				•	015 017	O16
)019 0111	
			•		0113 0115	0116
					0117	
	IOTHER 2	q ₀₂	02		${021 \atop 023}$	022
	IOTHER 3	q ₀₃	03		$\frac{023}{033}$	024 032 034
	IOTHER 4	q ₀₄	04	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		042
	IOTHER: 5	0	05	· .	1043	044
		q ₀₅	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		${\begin{array}{c}$	052
-	IOTHER 6	^q 06———	06	· .	{061 063	062
	•	DATA ANALY	SIS SUMMARY (P	age 7 of 10)	,003 ·	064

7.	CONFUS	ION MATRIX	SUMMARY					•
·		NEW WE	/2) <u>N('/3)</u> -			<u>u(1/a)</u>	* N(1/3)_	
					·		field juge	1 training
	E =				, .		maclass 1.	le from l freding. fredintos
		<u> </u>			:			
	CLASS		SIZE **	P **		$\hat{q} = E^{-1}\hat{p}$,	· 1
	wz	•	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	- •	<u> </u>	** 51ZE i	training
. •	1			-	•		. field juye class.	g g a
	<u>N1</u>				•		* P is to	the percentage classified class in,
•	1 Ns				-		the 5x	class in,
•					• <i>′</i>			
,	•		•				A STATE OF THE STA	

8. EVALUATION SUMMARY

ACQ DATE/PHASE	DAY PROCESSED/MODE	RUN #	ASSOC TRNG SEG #	ACQ DATES
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EVALUATION <u>Suitable</u> for use in aggregation

REASONS:

G. MENSURATION SUMMARY

	ESTIMATED WHEAT ACREAGE (%)	HISTORICAL WHEAT ACREAGE (%)	GROUND TRUTH WHEAT ACREAGE (%)	RELATIVE BIAS w.r.t. HISTORICAL WHEAT ACREAGE	ABSOLUTE BIAS w.r.t. HISTORICAL WHEAT ACREAGE	BIAS w.r.t GROUND TRUTH WHEAT	ABSOLUTE BIAS w.r.t. GROUND TRUTH WHEAT ACREAGE
RUN #	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \						
	×				·		
RUN #						,	
			` 				
RUN #							
				/ × × ↑	_		X X

E.W.A. - H.W.A × 100 (%)

H.W.A